JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway - HERSE THE HUNTER, NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-La Pete Champeire-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Winten's Pale LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-Two Loves

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Knights or THE BROADWAY VARISTIES, 472 Broadway-BLACK EYED

WOOD'S MINSTRRUS, 444 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN PER-DREADCES—HAPPY MAN, OR TREATY WITH JAPAN. BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOU'S, 539 Broad

ATHEN SUM. No. 664 Broadway-PANORANIC PICTURE OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

flew York, Wednesday, March 5, 1856.

Mails for Europa. The Consrd mail steamship Asis, Captain Lott, will have this port to-day, at noon, for Liverpool.

eleven welcok this morning.

The Herand (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Sing e copies wappers, tixpence. and advertisements for any edition of

the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following London-Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Commill.

London-Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Commill.

London-Am. & Fiace de la Bourse.

do. 6 Fiace de la Bourse.

7 Gumford street

n-John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, fa The ecutents of the European edition of the Herat. will embrace the correspondence of the enlistment und arritration questions, a letter from Mr. Clayton on the Chyton-Bulwer treaty, and the news received by mall and telegraph at this office during the previous week and to the hour of publication.

Mails for the Pacific.

PHE NEW YORKHERALD CALIFORNIA EDITION. The United States mail steamship Illinois, Captain C. Boggs, will leave this port this afternoon at two o'clock,

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific alose at one o'clock. The New York WEEKLY HERALD-California edition

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the worki, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mairing, sixpence Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos The Non.

The arrival of the Baltic at his port puts us in possession of four days later intelligence from Europe. Her news is not of much importance. All the peace Plenipotentiaries had arrived in Paris, and the Conferences were to open on the 23d ult. The Lordon Morning Post, the special organ of Lord Palmerston, denies that there is any truth in the as sertion that Louis Napoleon was likely to pursue any course which would separate the interests of Prance from those of England or impair the cordiality of the alliance. Letters from St. Petersburg. on the other hand, affirm that there is a decided French feeling prevailing in political circles there The Enssian Cabinet has addressed a circular des patch to all its diplomatic agents abroad, in which, although its general tone is moderate, it plainly in simates that Russia will not consent to any cession of territory that may be contemplated by the fifth point, or to pay any indemnity for the war.

There is no news from the Crimea. At Zugdidi. in Asia Minor, a slight advantage had been gained by the Russians over a Turkish battalion, in which the latter lost all their guns and baggage.

It is affirmed that one of the first acts of the Con ference will be to agree to an armistice.

Large bodies of troops are to be sent out to Ca nada from England, in order to be prepared for any difficulty with this country. The tone of the Eng lish press is, however, much improved in reference to the subjects of difference, and the general feeling in England appears to be decidedly unfavorable to the position assumed by the British government or the enlistment question.

There are no tidings of the Pacific. We elsewhere give a list of the names of the passengers, as well as those of the officers and crew, of the missing

The English money market was still stringent Consols had advanced from 901 to 904.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 2,200 a 2,500 bales, the market closing firm. The European news produced no quotable change in prices The flour market became firmer after the news and holders demanded from 124c. a 25c. per bbl. advance. The sales were moderate at full prices for common and medium grades. Prime lots of wheat were scarce. Fair Tennessee red sold at \$1 70, and prime Canadian was reported at \$1 95. Corn was dull at 71c, a 72c, for vellow and white, with some small lots white reported at a higher figure. Pork was heavy, and mess closed at \$16. The sales o sugars embraced about 500 a 600 hhds., chiefly for refining at prices stated in another column. Freights were quite steady. To Liverpool flour was engaged at 2s. 9d., and a vessel was chartered for Toulon on

on private terms. In another part of our paper will be found a report of the proceedings and judgment of the Impe rial Court of Paris, in the appeal lodged agains Mrs. Ridgway's claim to be considered a relation of the late Duchess de Plaisance, and, as such, to share in the division of her inheritance. The property left by the deceased lady amounts to about 3,500,000 (\$700,000), and, under the decision just rendered our fair countrywoman becomes entitled to a third share of it. As our readers may not have followed the points of this interesting case in its progress through the French courts, the following summary of them may not be unacceptable:-The Duches de Plaisance was, it appears, the daughte of the late M. and Mme. de Marbois, and the latter whose name was Elizabeth, was the daughter William Moore and Sarah Lloyd, of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Ridgway is the granddaughter of Thoma-Moore, son of the said William Moore and Sarah Lloyd. The appeal was based principally on the allegation that the marriage of William Moore and Sarah Lloyd could not be legally proved to the satisfaction of a French court of justice; that conse quently Thomas Moore must be considered of ille gitimate birth, and that, therefore, Mrs. Ridgway's claim to relationship to the Duchess through him could not stand. It was admitted that there was no formal registration by public authorities, such as are made in France, of the marriage of Wm. Moore and Sarah Lloyd; but a family Bibl was produced, in which Wm. Moore had writ ten that the said marriage took place in Pennsylvania, on the 13th December, 1757, and that two children were born of it-Thomas, in January, 1759 and Elizabeth, in March, 1764. It was shown that Wm. Moore and Sarah Lloyd had always lived together and been considered as man and wife; that Washington himself, who was a friend of theirs, had so regarded them, and that they had executed deeds in that capacity; and it was stated that ac cording to American and Protestant customs, thes curcumstances must be considered proofs of lawful marriage; it was also shown that Sarah Lloyd, who was a Quakeress, had been expelled from the Quaker community, partly for having been then too fond of dancing and of pleasure, and partly for having, contrary to the custom of Quakers, "allowed her self to be married by a priest." The Imperia

and it ordered the division of the late Duchess's property to be at once proceeded to. From Demarara we have files to the 2d nit., but

Court on appeal decided that the Tribunal was

right in its judgment in favor of the American heirs,

they contain no local news. A large number of als had been tried in the different law courts.

The Barbadoes Globe of the 24th January an nonnces the arrival of the new Governor, Hincks, Rear Admiral Fanshawe, and the new commander of the forces. Mr. Hincks was received by the Hon. Francis Goding and Edward Packer, Esq. of the committee of the Legislature. His Excel lency was received with loud huzzas by the con course of persons that had gathered around, and proceeded at once to the Government House.

In Trinidad, (British West Indies,) a series of suc

cessful forgeries, to the extent of several thousand dollars, had been committed on the Branch Colonial Bank.
Accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 14th January

state that coffee was very scarce, and that several American vessels were leaving in ballast. The city

and province were healthy. The United States Senate yesterday passed a bill apropriating \$80,000 for new fortifications at Galves The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion of the merits of the Trumbull election case. In the House the Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. It gives, among other things, \$150,000 for sick and disabled seamen. The propo sition to abolish the marine hospitals, and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the treatment of sick seamen, was defeated after a se vere struggle. The total amount embraced in this bill of deficiencies is \$1,396,280. Mr. Smith, of Ala bama, introduced a bill to prevent the introduction of foreign criminals, lunatics and paupers, into the United States. The Senate bill authorizing the construction of ten steam sloops of war was referred to the Naval Committee.

In the State Senate yesterday the bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canals was ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly notice was given of a bill to repeal the act authorizing the election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court in New York. This bill is designed to settle the dispute between Messrs, Peabody and Davies by abolishing the office to which they are rival claim. ants. The bill levying the mill tax was passed to a third reading.

Hon. Edward Everett will exchange salutations with our citizens at the Governor's Room, City Hall between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock this afternoon,

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday. Upon taking a vote, 126 out of 132 delegates declared their preference for Mr. Buchanan as the democratic candidate to the Presidency.

A meeting of the British radical reformers was held in this city last Monday evening. The resolutions which are advertised in our columns announce part of their proceedings. A memorial to the Queen of Great Britain, to procure a full pardon for Mr. John Frost, the Welsh chartist, is one of the measures contemplated.

The Massachusetts Know Nothing State Council assembled at Boston yesterday. The seceding delegates from the Philadelphia Convention gav accounts of their conduct while in that body to the Council, but we are not informed as to what action was finally taken upon the subject of the nomina tions for President and Vice President.

The United States Circuit Court was opened yes terday before Judges Nelson and Betts, when the argument as to jurisdiction in the case of the negro Wilson, charged with scuttling the Eudora Imc gene was set down for this morning. The argument in the Superior Court, genera

term, in the case of Ogden against Astor, is still unfinished, and was adjourned yesterday for a week in consequence of the death of the father of Judge Bosworth, one of the presiding justices.

L. De Angelis, of the United States Marshal' office, assisted by a deputy Marshal from Philadelphia, arrested William O'Brien, in this city, on Mon day night, on a charge of having enlisted twenty men in Philadelphia and bringing them on to New York for enlistment in the army of Gen. Walker at Nicaragua. He was taken before a United States Commissioner in Philadelphia yesterday, and held to ball in \$2,000 for an examination. This O'Brien is the man on whose information the Kinney expeditionists were arrested. It is said he was formerly a Captain in the army in Mexico, and that he ha also held a high position in the navy.

The second trial of Mr. Joseph E. Ebling, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, for bribery, commenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday. So far nothing new has been elicited from the witnesses

The special committee of the Board of Councilen, to whom has been referred the majority and minority reports of the Board of last year, together with the report of the Aldermen, upon the subject of permitting the use of Castle Garden as an emigrant depot, held a meeting yesterday afternoon. The subject under consideration before previous committees was a preliminary inquiry as to the legality and feasibility of appropriating Castle Gar den as a place for the general reception of foreign emigrants. The present committee have commence their examination with an inquiry into the manage ment of affairs at Castle Garden under the Commissioners of Emigration. Mr. Isaac Newton, the well known steamboat man and President of the People's Line, testified to the Commissioners' exacting from the emigrants twenty per cent for transportation West and elsewhere over the amount charged by railroad and steamboat companies. An assistan weigher and one of the emigrant squad attached to Castle Garden testified to abuses to which the emigrants were subjected upon and after landing. It is ander-tood that the committee design to investigat the entire management of the Castle Garden depot

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday and transacted considerable routine business. There wer strong symptoms of a row between Messes. Draner and Dugro, arising from some alleged political trickery and the lie was given, though fortunately nothing more serious resulted between the belligerent ga tlemen. There are now 6.636 persons in the just

HARD TO PLEASE-ANOTHER TICKET CALLED For .- Some of the old line straight out hard shell whigs refuse to support Mr. Fillmore because he has become a Know Nothing: others because of his strong Southern accent, and others because he has been nominated as tue Know Nothing candidate. On the other hand, some of our most inveterate Know Nothings reject Mr. Fillmore because he is not a member of the Order, at all events, not a member in the regular way: but a member on the sly Others oppose him because he is a pro-slavery Southern candidate: others because he is th silver gray whig nominee in disguise; others because he can't do a thing in New York, and because his nomination has bursted up the

American party. Here, then, we have again a striking illustration of the old fable of the man and the boy and the jackass. It is impossible to please everybody with one American ticket, do the best we can. The only alternative, then, is that proposed by the Philadelphia seceders, to wit-another American Nominating Convention on the 12th of June, and a regular " North American" ticket, in opposition to the "South American" ticket. Otherwise our North Americans will be very apt to fuse with Seward or the democracy as a last resort. Mr. Fillmore's nomination will not do. It is a bad policy (and we have Scripture authority for it) to put new wine into old bottles. The parable refers to the old goat or sheepskin bottles pecultar to the East. They have them in the Holy Land to this day. These bottles, as they become old become tender, and new wine put into them. from the process of fermentation, is apt to explode them. So it is with the nomination of old worn politicians by new parties.

The News by the Baltic_The English Press

d the United States We publish in another column an article or two from English journals, which are calculated to make bad blood on this side the water. Perhaps some sort of apology is due to the readers of the HERALD for laying before them the trash and rubbish which is published in such sheets as the London Post. No apology would be sufficient, if we allowed their folly to go abroad uncontradicted as the sober sentiment of the British people.

But as fereign nations would commit the

grossest blunder in the world if they assumed that the Washington Union spoke the sentiments of the people of the United States, so it is quite proper that we should inquire, before we allow British newspaper articles to rile us, whether or no the London Post, and even the Times, are safe guides to public opinion in England. It is generally understood that they are high in the confidence of the Palmerston administration. The London Post is an old party paper, which is believed to derive its main support from irregular sources: the Times is an independent journal, which, for the present gives its support to Lord Palmerston be cause it deems him the best man available to wind up the war with Russia. Judging from the comments of other jour nals, and other reliable resources of information, it appears that these jourpals represent the Palmerston administration and that majority of Parliament waich supports it; but no one else. Of the feelings of the British people toward Lord Palmerston and his government, the quite recent agitation on the subject of the army enables us to form an opinion; and that opinion is that Lord Patmerston is borne by the English simply be cause, in the exclusive circle of eligibles to which their choice is narrowed, he is the best for their present purpose; and that the Parlia ment is tolerated simply because, under the Septennial act, the English cannot help them selves. These were the conclusions to which every unbiassed foreigner came at the time when the Times was thundering against the im becility both of the Aberdeen and the Palmerston Cabinets; at the time when Austen H. Layard and others were inaugurating an agitation for reform, from which great things were hoped; at the time when the whole British press, with the exception of the espe cial organs of the nobility, was democracic and revolutionary in its tone. Nor has anything since occurred to alter the public mind of England. The Palmerston government has won no victories, established no claim to supe rior ability, effected actually nothing for retorm. We shall, therefore, run but little risk of being in error when we conjecture that the present passive attitude of the British people is solely due to their fears lest domestic agita tion should weaken the country in the pending contest with Russia; and that, at bottom, Eaglishmen are as deeply disgusted with the folly and the mischievousness and the incapacity of the oligarchy who rule England as they were

twelve months ago. It has been said in England of the pending questions between Great Britain and this country that any two merchants would settle them in half an hour. Even the organs of the British ministry have said as much as that neither the Central American pretensions of England, nor the dismissal of Mr. Crampton were worth fighting about. Every public journal beyond the control of the government, and every public speaker outside of the select oligarchy, have emphatically blamed the course of England, and argued that terms should be made with this country at once. There has not been an assembly-with the single exception of the corrupt, degraded body of men who compose the House of Commons-where the American difficulty has been even hinted at without an emphatic expression of friendly regard towards this country from the audience. The Times itself admits that the people of Eagland would not listen to a speaker who presumed to assail the United States.

What, then, are we to think of Lords Pal merston and Clarendon, and of the newspaper which speak on their behalf? Is it possible to confound them with the mass of the British people, when the language of the one is so widely at variance with the ascertained senti ments of the other?

No such mistake will be made by one fa miliar with the hereditary policy of the British aristocracy, or with the antecedents of Lord Palmerston. From the beginning o their ascendancy, the ruling principle of the former has been-occupy the minds of the people-do not give them time to reflect. It was in obedience to this principle that the oligarchy plunged England in a war with France at the close of the last century, and prosecuted that war for twenty years, at a cost of four thousand millions of dollars. It was not without bearing this principle in mind that they engaged in the war with Russia and now-when indications are not wanting that England is about to be forced into an ignominious, or, at the least, an unsatisfactory peace-they resort to the old plan of occupying the people's minds by blustering at thi country. Lord Palmerston was created expressly to carry out this policy. He has been its most faithful and persevering exponent. A flashing speaker, a hearty debater, he never rises in the House of Commons without divert ing public attention from the question at issue by engaging in some flerce personal con troversy; and he is the same in the Cabinet He cannot be six months in office without embroiling England with some foreign Power; he never was. Since his political life began, he has quarrelled, on behalf of England, with France, Spain, Greece, Austria, Russia, Persia, China, Sweden, the Hanse Towns, Australia, Canada, Ireland and the United States: with some of these, several times in succession. His idea is that a good row keeps the blood in circulation; and that in a country exposed to internal disease, a healthy external irritation should always be kept up by means of a quarrel. So, when the Russian war came to an end, he picked a quarrel with this country; and when this is settled he will fall foul of the French.

Now, if it suits the English with their professed, and no doubt genuine regard for this country, and their obvious interest they have in the maintenance of peace, to keep a professional matador of this description at the head of their government, it is their business, not ours: but they must not be surprised if events fall out differently from their expectations. We, too, have pugnacious characters among our politicians, and others who show pugnacity for effect, like Mr. Marcy and Mr. Pierce; but we watch them pretty closely, and with the help of the Senate and Congress, we generally contrive to prevent their doing much harm. Would it be very difficult to establish a similar check on the English pests, Palmerston and his friends? Of course nothing could be expected of Parliament-that was seen as long ago as in 1854; but cannot the sensible men of England bring an outside pressure to bear?

It must be as easy in London as it is in New York to see that England can make nothing out of this American quarrel, and that the only persons who will gain credit by embittering it are Lords Palmerston and Clarendon, who will pass for men of great spirit, and not at all such blunderers as the war and the peace negotiations might have led men to suppose: but have we lived to the year of grace 1856. and reached our present pinnacle of enlighten ment and civilization, to see the peace of the two Anglo-Saxon countries interrupted for the mere glorification and emolument of two demagogues like these? Has England learnt nothing from her own history-nothing from ours-that she should be ready to plunge headlong into war once more in order that a political mountebank-for as such will Lord Palmerston be classed in history-should retain his office, and have his quip and his jest at the tories? In all Great Britain-from Caitbness to Land's End-is there no sense any

A STRONG VIEW OF THE SUBJECT .- The Richmond (Va.) Whig, in discussing the present war furore of the administration against John Bull,

says:
" * But the true motive for the war cry is to be Bays:—

* * But the true motive for the war cry is to be found in a deeper policy. It is part and parcel of the cemocratic programme for every Presidential campaign. The talk of san naturally stirs up the fierce democracy put then in addition, it furnishes a decent pretext for the party to call upon Congress for large appropriations. Note but a traitor to his country can object to the expenditure of incefinite militons for putting the country into a posture of defence, when war is imminent? This is the legic. Congress is therefore called upon to open the treasury ann set the party help themselves. This game was commenced in Gen. Jackson's time, when it was proposed to put ten militons in the hands of the President, ostensibly to meet the apprehended war with France; but really to feed the office holders and elect Van Buren. The same policy was attempted in Tyler's day, to resist the machinations of Ergland against Texas—again by Polk on the Oregon question, and now by Pierce for the fourth or fifth time, in respect to emistments and the Central American question. Within the last five or six days the President has sent a message to Congress, asking for three militions of collars to manufacture fire-sums. A proposition has also been introduced in the House to build afteen steamers, and another to strengthen all the fortifications on the coast. These several sobemes would require an appropriation of some twenty-five millions of dollars, over and beyond the ordinary expanses of the government. As soon as the representatives of the people are wheedled out of these reillions the war cry would collapse.

Palmerston is pursuing the same hullabuloo

Palmerston is pursuing the same hullabuloo policy on the other side, and for the same purpose; and the result, we dare say, from "the sober second thought" on both sides, will be the repudiation of both the Pierce and Palmerston administrations. Peece or war, however, the necessities of our world-wide commerce require those additional war steamers. Guthrie's treasury surplus could not be invested more wisely than in those proposed ten additional war steamers.

A PROSPECT OF CLEAN STREETS-MAYOR WOOD TAKING THE RESPONSIBILITY.-It is consoling to think that there is one executive officer in our city government, at least, who is not afraid of assuming responsibility when he believes the public good imporatively requires it. Mayor Wood, satisfied that Commissioner Ebling does not properly perform his duty in cleaning the streets of New York, has taken that business into his own hands, so far as Broadway is concerned, at any rate, as will be seen by the annexed advertisement:-

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING THE DIRT, ICE, ETC., ETC., PROPOSALS FOR REMOVING THE DIRT, ICE, ETC., FTC., PROM BEOADWAY.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, March 4, 1856.

Sea'ed proposals will be received at this office until Saturdsy next, the 8th inst, at 12 o'clock, for removing the cirt, ice, snow, &t., &c. from Broadway, between the Astor House and Union square, the work to be done between the hours of 81°. M. and v.A. M., under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets, and to be entirely completed and said portion of Broadway put in a thoroughly clean condition by Monday morning, the 18th inst., at 8 o'c'ock.

During the hours above specified for the performance of the work all vehicles will be entirely excluded from the street, in order to afford the contractor greater facility for the accomplishment of his contract. All taken from below Canal street must be dumped into the Battery enlargement, and the balance in the Park fronting

tery enlargement, and the barance of the lowest bidder, who on Chambers atreet.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder, who will be required to give satisfactory bonds, to be approved by the Mayor and Comproller, for its faithful performance. The proposis must be endorsed "Proposis for cleaning Broadway," and sent to the Mayor's office, directed to the Mayor and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor. The mild weather of the last few days, acting

upon the huge mass of frozen dirt in the streets, has had the effect of rendering our thoroughfares well-nigh impassable; indeed, unenviable as is the reputation of New York for filthy streets, there has been nothing seen for years past like they are at present; and should Mayor Wood succeed in his present undertaking, he will receive the hearty support and countenance of our citizens. There can be no question as to the propriety

of Mayor Wood's relieving the Commissioner of Streets from the performance of his duties,

A WHIG STATE CONVENTION-"THEY STILL LIVE "-We notice a call in one of our New Haven exchanges for a regular old fashioned Connecticut Whig State Convention in that city, on the 13th of March, "for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and taking such other action as may be thought necessary or proper." We are afraid that this is a bad move for Mr. Fillmore; but we shall

A SLIGHT MISTAKE -Some of our Washington correct pondents have queer ideas upon some subjects; and although scheir contributions are carefully revised, statement unwarranted by the facts in the case occasion ally slips into print. Such was the case with the graph printed on Sunday, which charged a gentleman with being a government spy in Nicaragua. His mission had nothing whatever to do with the State Department, as we happen to know.

YOUNG MEN'S SOFT SHELL GENERAL COMMITTEE. This body met last night at Tammany Hall, Douglas Taylor, First Vice President, in the chair, and Mesers. Robert Grant and Edward Timpson, officiating as secrearies. The only business transacted worth mentioning was the passage of a resolution declaring the President chair vacant in consequence of that official leaving the city for Nicaragua without giving notice of his intention te do so. An election was ordered at the next meeting to fill the vacancy. It is understood that the present Vice-President will be elected. This office is one of some importance to the young democracy during the year of the Presidential canvass.

Personal Intelligence.

The son of Major Charles J. Helm, the American Consul at St. Themas, four months old, was christened by the Rev. Mr. Hawley (an American) on the 20th of January, and named "Gutbrie," as a compliment to the Secretary of the American Treasury. Colonels Thomas L. Jones and Thomas c. Hawkies, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Hiza Clench, spensors, were represented by proxy.

and Homas and Articles, on Reducery, and Mrs. Filiza Clench, specialors, were represented by proxy.

ARRIVALE.

From Liverpool, in the claims up Baltic—Mrs. Gordon and child, Resers Oyrus W Fig. 1. Regers. D E Hughes, B A Wahl, Robt Squier, Jr. W of Barnett and Jownsond, oswer of despaces, Gapt Elmon Freeman of series years. The Wall of Bower, Capt Elmon Freeman of series Mayflower, of Sewport, R I, pp. Chas Direct and the Company of the

TER LATEST MRWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Con-

vention. HARRISBURG, March 4, 1856. The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention assem

bled at three o'clock this afternoon. The Committee on Organization reported Hendrick B.

Wright for President, with twenty Vice Presidents and The roll was called and members expressed their pre

The roll was called an I memoers expressed their pre-terences in regard to the candidate for the Presidency with the following result.—Buchanan 126, Dallas 5, and one for the nominee of the National Convention. On motion a committee was appointed to report the names of fif y-four recreentatives and four Sonatorial delegates from the State at large, and two representa-tives from each Congressional district to the National Convention, and also the names of electors. On motion of Mr. Dawson a committee of thirteen was appointed to report resolutions. Adjourned till evening. Another correspondent sends us the following des-Another correspondent sends us the following des

The Democratic State Convention is now in session. It is composed of men of great intelligence, and they act wi h great unanimity. Mr. Buchanan has been nominated by acclamation, the friends of Mr. Dallas all going nated by accumation, the friends of Mr. Dallss all going for him. Resolutions, offered by former Cass men, in aver of sending a united Buchanan delegation to Cincinnati, were ad-pted with cheers. Hon. John L. Dawson, a devoted frier def Gen. Cass, is the leading spirit of the Convention. Stric State rights Kansas-Nebraska resolutions will be adopted. The Old Keystone State is in earnest, and is bound to win.

Boston, March 4, 1856.

The American Council of Massachusetts commenced a pecial session in this city to-day. About three hundre delegateswere present. The Council organized at 10 A. M and adjourned till atternoon, when the delegates to the National Convention commenced to explain their course and position in that body with regard to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

Mr. A. A. RICHMOND, of Adams, delegate at large, was the first speaker. After giving his account of the pro ceedings, and speaking of his opposition to the platform he said that he remained in the Convention until they nominated a man for the Presidency whom he had le he said that he remained in the Convention until they nominated a man for the Presidency whom he had be expected to see nominated—one, so far as he yet been informed, who is not identified with the American party. He left the Convention more in sorrow toan in anger, for he could not be in favor of the Springfield platfirm and yet support the nomination of one supposed to be opposed to that platform. If he could tave assented to the nomination without a sacrifice of principle, he would have done if witingly. He was still warmly in favor of American principles, but it was for the Council to decide whether he (Mr. Richmond) was to be forced to cut aleof from his old friends, and also whether the American party lives or cies.

Mr. S. M. ALLEN, one of the district delegates, said that betue be joined the American party he was a Union whig and an admirer of Paulel Webster. He preferred Judge Melezin, of Ohio as the Americans candidate believing him to be a man the Americans of Massachusetts would support, and one who could carry the Union. He believed the protestations of the Southern delegates that would go home and work for the election of Mr. Fillmore were insincere, and expressed the opinion that they would labor for the success of the democratic candidate, and thus sustain their Nebraska platform.

Mr. A. B. Ery, of the Third district, was the next speaker. He said that Mr. Fillmore was not his choise. He voted for Commodore Stockton and Garret Davis, and after the nomination he came home dissatisfied; but your recent to Mr. Fillmore's devotion to American pit ciples, and announced his adhesion to the nominations.

Mr. J. M. Kuttu, of the Fourth district, followed in favor

Mr. J. M. KEITH, of the Fourth district, followed in favor

of endersing the nominations. He believed that neither of the candidate would see the rights of the North in vaded. Adjourned till 7 P. M.

THIRTY-FOURTA CONGRESS. Senate.

THE DEFENCES OF GALVESTON. The Senate passed the bill appropriating \$80,000 for new fortifications at Galveston.

THE ILLINOIS ELECTION CASE

Mr. STUART, (dem.,) of Michigan, contended that the constitution of Illinois renders Mr. Trumbull ineligible. Mersrs, Butler, Toucey and Seward severally spoke to the effect that the power to elect a Senator is derived rom the constitution of the United States, not from that of Illinois; therefore, the latter has no power to prescribe the qualifications of Senators—neither to add to, diminish now modify the requirements of the federal constitution; consequently Mr. Trumbull's claim to the seat should be maintained. Adjourned.

> House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, March 4, 1856.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY. The Senate bill for the construction of ten sloops-of war, was referred to the Naval Committee.

FOREGR CHMINAIS AND PAUPERS.
Mr. SMITH, (K. N.) of Alabama, introduced a bill to prevent the introduction into the United States of foreign criminals, paupers and lunatics. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE REFLECTION BILL PASSED.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed. Among other appropriations is one of \$150,000 for sick and disabled reamen. The proviso to abolish the marine hospitals and authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the medical treatment, after a severe struggle, was stricken out.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK LESISLATURE. Benate.

Mr. BROOKS presented a remonstrance from R. J. L. v.

ingston and T. F. Hoffman against the report of the H. or Commissioners, so far as relates to laying out the basin from Troy to Ferry street. Mr. C. P. Smirn presented a remonstrance against the

Mr. C. P. Sairri presented a remenstrance against the division of the Second ward, Brooklyn; also the petition of the American Guano Company for an act of incorpyration. The petition represents that the trustees of the company have obtained from Edward A. Turner deads for two islands in the Pacific cosm, discovered by an American shipmaster, on which are large deposits of guano, and saks for an act of incorporation for the purpose of getting guano there or any other island they may become entitled to, and for exporting and importing the same, and for chartering ressels—the fixed capital stock to be ten millions, with power to increase. It also asks that power be given to the company to borrow money to the extent of five hundred thousand dollars on hypothecated stock, or on real or personal property. stock, or on real or personal property. REPORTS.

Favorably, to authorize the Balance Dock Company to

mortgage property.

Against the petition of the citizens of New York for the return of head money. Agreed to.

To enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run ferry boats, with amendments, the design of which is to preserve the rights of New York, waich appeared to have been encroached upon in the original bill.

appeared to have been encroached upon in the original bill.

By Mr. KELLY—Against the bill for the better protection of depositors in savings institutions. Also, against the bill to prohibit bank officers from voting as proxies at election of directors.

By Mr. Ferriow, (by bill)—To regulate the sale of potators, by requiring that they shall be sold by weight, 60 pounds to the bashel, and 150 pounds to the barrel.

By Mr. C. CLARE—For an appropriation for the support and care of lunatic asylums.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Mr. BROOKS called up the resolution expressing the sentiments of the Legislature against the extension of the Woodworth patent.

At the request of Mr. Sickles, the consideration of the resolution was made the special order for Thursday.

On motion of Mr. KELLY, the vote on the adoption of the report against locating the second Lunatic Aylum in one of the river crunties was reconsidered.

Under the general orders, Mr. Uptan's bill to abolish the office of Superintendent of Canala, was discussed.

After several accordments offered by Mr. Brooks had been defeated by party vote, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Assembly.
ALUANY, March 4, 1856. This being general order day, the morning was occu-ded in the disquision of the bill to divide the Seventh

pied in the discussio By Mr. RIMEN—To incorporate the Rockville Female icademy, Long Island.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. C. P. SMIH—To confirm the title of citizens to property that has passed through hands of aliens; also, to smend the act for opening an ignaling Division avenue. To repeal the act authorising the election of additions justices of the Supreme Court in New York. This bill is designed to effectually settle the Davies and Peabody controversy, by abolishing the office in dispute.

controversy, by abolishing the office in dispute.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Home Opthalmic Medical Society.

To amend the poor laws by authorising more summary proceedings in cases of desertion.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To authorise the levyling of a mill tax for the support of the government of the state.

To provide for a ranging, and preparing for publication, the returns of the mat centure of the State.

To amend the not for the better regulation of the New York Fire Department. York Fire Department.
To reduce the capital stock of the East River Benk.
To create the Nineteenth ward of Brooklyn.

Destruction of the Bark Messenger Bird. The bark Messerger Bird, Capt. Harrison, from Bos for Vatparaiso, before reported as having put into I muda in distress, is stated in a belegraphic despace, have been destroyed by fire at Bermuda, on the 7th February. No particulars.

Defalcation of the Treasurer at New Orleans, Much excitement was occasioned in this city on Saturday by the cleovery that Colonel Garland, the City Treasurer, is a defaulter to the extent of \$200,000. Micharland attempted to escape on board an outward bound schoorer, but was caught at the Balize and brought back to the city. to the city.

The Treasury office is closed in consequence of the de-falcation.

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News Items from Washington.

Washington, March. 4, 1856.

The House Committee on Contested Elections meet daily. Ten contested cases are before them. It is understood that the one from Maryland, namely Vansant against Harris, has been abandoned.

Governor Wise his written to a friend here indignantly denying that he ever said the Fillmore administration was "Washington like."

The whele number of land warrants issued under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, is now one hundred thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

Regents of the New York University.

ALBAY, March 4, 1856.

The following nominations have been made for Regents of the State University, the election for which takes place on Thurs ay next:—By the democrats, Geo. W. Clinton, of Buffalo. and Robert Kelly, of New York; by the Americans, Strphen R. Kiroy, M. D., of New York, and Moses Crow, of Genova; by the Nigger Worshippers, E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, and Joseph Julien, of Chenango.

New York Charter Elections

New York Charter Elections.

ROUBSTER, March 4, 1856.

At our charter election to-day, Hon. Samuel G. Andrews was elected Mayor by 2,186 majority. Mr. Andrews was run on the nigrer worshipper, citizens' and reform faket. The ward officers elected are nearly all anti-American by large majorities.

Syracuse, March 4, 1856.

Charles F. Williston, democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of this city by about 100 majority.

Dirica, March 4, 1856.

Alrick Hubbell, nigrer worshipper, is propably elected.

Urica, March 4, 1856.

Alrick Hubbell, nigger worshipper, 1s propably elected
Mayor of this city by about 100 majority. The nigger
worshippers electfour of the six Aldermen.

Mayoraity Election in Chicago CRIAGO III. Marci 4, 1856.

J. C. Sherman, arti-Nebraska candidate for Mayor, with two wards to bear from, is 270 ahead. Dyer, the democratic candidate, in proceably elected, but the result is doubtful. It is reported that a large number of illegal votes were noised.

The Weather.

SYRACTSE, March 4, 1856.

The weather has been very stormy about here for several days past, and no trains have arrived from Oswego or Birghamton since Saturcay.

PRILABELPHIA, March 4, 1856.

A violent gale of wied has been blowing all the evening, with occasional showers.

Mew Orleans, Feb. 29, 1856.

The America's news was received to-day; our cotton market was excited in consequence, and rates assumed an upward tendency; the sales amounted to 12,000 bales. Sales of the week 60,000. Receipts of the week 57,000. The ir creased receipts at this port as comparer with the same cate last year are 570,000 bales. The stock on hand now amounts to 205,000 bales. The stock on hand now amounts to 205,000 bales.

New Orleans, March 3, 1856.

Cotton advanced. Sales to day 18,000 bales, the market dairg with an active demand. We quote midding at 9½c. a 9½c. Sugar, 73/c. Rio coffee, 11½c. Molasses, 34½c. Mess pork, \$24,25 a \$24,50. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 11-16d.

Charleston, March 3, 1856. Charleston, March 3, 1856. Cotton quiet. Sales to-day 2,500 bales.

The Missing Steamer Pacific-Lists of Her Passengers and Crew. The Baltic brings no tidings of the Pacific. It is now

forty-two days since she left Liverpool on her return to New York, and up to the present time nothing of a reliable character has been seen or heard of her. Although her painfully protracted absence is undoubtedly a serious cause for alarm in regard to her fate, still we entertain strong hopes of seeing her sgain. The Atlantic, it will be remembered, was not heard of till forty-nine days after leaving England, and it may be still longer before news of the safety of the Pacific can reach us. For three weeks at least we should not give her up. Various rumors are affoat concerning her, the most

probable of which is that her machinery is in a disabled condition, and that she is now slowly making her way under sail to the rearest port. Some are of opinion that while on the Banks of Newtoundland she was damaged by the ice, and that she may still be surrounded by it and unable to extricate herself. In event no apprehensions need be felt in regard to want of months. She had forty-five passengers, of whom about fifteen had taken passage in the first cabin, and the rest in the second cabin. The follow is a correct list of all: -

Mr. Charlesworth, Mr. Charrinaud, W. B. Symmetry J. Figuerias,
Mr. Wilson,
Mr. C. Shiidon,
Mr. Lieden,
A. W. Atwater,
W. McDougal,
Mr. Fauchet and lady,
G. N. Cut er. lady, Wm. Topling, S. B. Berridge, lady and S. B. Berridge, lad child, Miss Jordan, Wm. Peel Reilly, H. Trimmer, Misses Heck, R. Espie, Mr. Lapps, Mr. Lapps, Mr. Codesa, Mr. Derizano, Mr. Wilson, A. Moore, Le Grand Smith. N. Cut er, K. Haight, H. Dutish,

H. Duttin,
A. Erving and lady,
Mr. Kershaw,
Mr. Ridgway,
A. K. Carter,
Mr. Hopf,
Mr. O'Reilly, Augustus Erving, Esq., is United States Secretary legation to St. Petersburg, and belongs to Hartford, Conn He is accompanied by his wife.

Mr. A. K. Carter was in England as the agent of Woodworth's planing and spoke making machines, Newark, Le Grand Smith is well known as a theatrical and mu.

sical agent, and had gone to England to engage a company of actors for Mr. Marshall, the lessee of the Broadway Mr. Wilson is the agent of the Perry Arms Company, of Newark, N. J. Mr. Ridgway is one of the firm of Howland & Irving

owners of one of our lines of Liverpool packets.

Mr. R. K. Haight, the proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel, is also among the passengers.

Mr. H. Dutilh is a brother of the well known importer,

of South William street, and is a native of France. The Pacific's officers and crew numbered one hundred and forty-one, all told. Their names are as follows:-

Asa Eleridge, captain. Hugh Lyre, 1st mate. Char. P. Lears. 2d d. John Webster. 2d de. Edgar C. Dean, 4th do. Joseph Small, fireman.
Win. Dawcett,
Wm. Knight,
James Carr,
Edward Collins,
George Gorman,
Diedrich Smith, coal passer. J. W. Terry, surgeon, John C. Faulaner, purser. John Gray, James McGnire, Patrick McGinby Patrick McGinb Thos. Croother, James Fox, Wm. Carver, Patrick Horn, Michael Dalton, Jus. Bewlin, "Thos. Cummings, seaman, Robt. Bell, "Richard Harrison, " Wm. Dowling, Peter Savage, Hugh Garvey,

John Douglass, Wm. Frazier, G. Peter Bolin, Hugh Garvey, "Thos. Bogan, "Ralph Aird, "Mathew O'Connor, "Jas. McVay, Ed. McKeever, "Alexx. McLean, "S. W. Fairchild, steward. El. I. Somllette, 2d steward. El. I. Somllette, 2d cook. Louis Ogelby, 3d cook. Thos. Brown, John Born, John Flannersy, Michael Currey, Constan Chablette, 2d cook Louis Ogelby, 3d cook. Chus. Peckell, 4th cock. John Brown, 5th cook. Jacob Kobb, pastry cook. John Mills, 2d cook. John Oakly, ship's cook. John Dolan, porter. rhilip C. Smith, 2d porter. James Hayden, 2d porter. James Bolan, 3d porter. P. C. Smith, storekeeper. John B own, messman. John Mitchell, "

John Mitchell,
James Murray, pantryman
Pn. Smith, 2d pantryman
Ja. Luttrell, 3d pantryman
Fanny Campbell, ch'maid.
Elizabeth Smith. John Farran, butcher. J. McAllister, c'l pass'rs de J. Finnigan, boatswein do. John Brown, 1st waiter. l'atrick Hosey.

smes Flagan, Thos. Riley, Michael McDowell, obn McCov, John Klegen, Lawrence Connell

Fatrick Hosey,
David Jacquin, waster
James Daley,
Patrick Hayden,
John McIntyre,
James Hosey,
Thos. McGibney,
Patrick Mehan,
Ed. Conroy,
James Moirnham,
Patrick Monopham Patrick Monoghau, Ph. Faultner, J. In Collins Conrad O'Brian, John House,

ohn Stearns, The insurance on the Pacific is very large; the amount on the ship is \$600,000, half in the United States and half in Europe; the freight money is insured for \$40,000. Her cargo consisted of six or seven hundred tons, valued at \$1,500,000. Most of this was insured. The total insurance amounts to over \$2,000,000.